mainly rest on his long connection with the *Nautical Almanac*, and the steady character for accuracy and efficiency that it maintained under his direction. But to the production of the *National Ephemeris*, while one is responsible, many contribute, and no one would admit more readily than the late chief of that department, how much he was indebted to the invaluable aid he received from such assistants as Messrs. Richard Farley, Godward, and others, or more willingly share the credit with those less well-known authorities. For these and other reasons, it is not a little difficult to assign to Dr. Hind his proper place among astronomers. He never devoted himself in any way to the higher branches of physical astronomy; the mathematical training that is sufficient for an engineer is not of that character that is required to advance our knowledge of planetary theories, or to assist their development by new functions. He will rank rather with the school of Argelander, to whom he was deeply attached, than with that of Bessel or Le Verrier. It is equally true that he never had occasion to employ the newer methods of observation that spectroscopy and photography demand, or to discuss the results obtained by their means, since the habits of his life and the direction of his work were settled before these methods of investigation were generally employed. Looked at, therefore, from the broader ground that astronomy now occupies, his scientific life seems somewhat cramped; but to conclude that his career was misspent, would be to read the history of astronomy for the last half-century very incorrectly. He was emphatically a practical astronomer, and whether as an observer or in making the mathematical work of others available for practical ends, he had few equals. He knew his capacity very well; he attempted nothing beyond his powers, and few men have made fewer mistakes.

As already intimated, Dr. Hind was originally intended for the profession of engineering, a science for which he had little taste, and it was fortunate for his subsequent career that circumstances permitted him to join the staff of the Royal Observatory. He was attached to the magnetical and meteorological department, at that time not fully organised nor even confidently regarded as a permanent part of the establishment. In those early days (1840), self-recording instruments were practically unknown, and meteorological readings and general attention to details required all-night sittings from the assistants. It was in these long watches that he acquired the habit of calculating comet and planetary orbits, undertaken at first with the view to keep himself awake, but which grew into a confirmed habit, and laid the foundation of his reputation as a computer. In 1844 he left Greenwich to take charge of Mr. Bishop's private observatory at Regent's Park. At that time Neptune was not discovered, and the first work that he began at that observatory was the formation of ecliptical charts of stars, three degrees each side of the ecliptic, with the view of detecting the object that disturbed the motion of Uranus. The comparison of these charts with the heavens led to the discovery of a number of small planets, which then were objects of interest and importance. Some variable stars, and a few comets of which he was the fortunate discoverer, extended his reputation and attested his zeal as an observer. Meanwhile the habits of calculation that he had acquired at Greenwich, were never allowed to lay dormant, and every *Nachrichten* as it came to England contained the orbit of a comet or a new planet which he had contributed to its columns. The history of ancient comets, the unravelling of the tedious descriptions of old or of Chinese astronomers, was his constant occupation, so that he acquired a masterly knowledge of the history of that portion of astronomy, and at one time we believe he had the intention of publishing an annotated *Pingré*. That such a work would have enhanced his reputation, and shown him to be the possessor of much curious information gleaned from many authorities, cannot be doubted, but the pleasure he derived from clearing up doubtful points, and adding to his own stock of information, were his only reward.

His facility as a computer led to his selection for the post of Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac* when a vacancy occurred in 1853, through the death of Lieut. Stratford, and it will generally be admitted that he filled the post with credit to himself, and to the extended reputation of the important work of which he had charge. Official duties to some extent interfered with his private researches, but his industry was always very great. The list of papers to which Dr. Hind's name is attached in the Royal Society's "Index," though considerable, does not exhibit the full measure of his computational activity, because he did not often publish his results. An examination of this "Index" will, however, show the large variety of astronomical topics to which he turned his attention. And to this list we can only refer, without mentioning any particulars. But, in this place it would be ungrateful not to recall the fact that the deceased astronomer was the first contributor to our "Astronomical Column," and for some years the whole of the "Notices" were written by him. Neither can we undertake to give a complete list of the honours and awards that were showered upon him. He received the medals of both the Royal and the Royal Astronomical Society, the Danish Medal for cometary discovery, and the Lalande Medal on more than one occasion. He was made a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, and many other foreign societies placed his name among their honoured members. The writer of this brief notice trusts that it may not be out of place for him to record his own sense of indebtedness for many acts of kindness and much valuable information that he has received at the hands of Dr. Hind. WILLIAM E. PLUMMER.

NOTES.

THE list of New Year Honours includes the names of two well-known men of science—Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., who has been made a baronet, and Prof. Prestwich, who has been knighted. If long and distinguished services to the cause of science count for anything, both Sir Joseph Fayrer and Prof. Prestwich have well earned the honours conferred upon them. Mr. H. H. Johnston, C.B., has been promoted to the Knighthood of the Bath; but this is probably more on account of his administrative work in recent years than for his explorations in Africa.

THE late Baron Larrey has left a bequest to the Paris Academy of Sciences for an annual prize of 1000 francs for the best treatise by an army doctor on any question of medicine, surgery, or sanitation.

PROF. A. ARCIMIS, writing from Madrid, informs us that at 6 p.m. on December 25, 1895, an earthquake was felt in some villages of the province of Orenne, Galicia, north-west of Spain. Some walls were cracked, the clocks stopped, and two small houses were thrown down.

THE commercial prospects of Hudson Bay are receiving much attention. Notice has been filed of application to the Canadian Parliament for a charter to construct a railroad from Calgary, on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, to Fort Churchill.

THE inhabitants of Zürich have rejected, by 39,476 votes to 17,297, a proposal submitted to them for the absolute prohibition of vivisection. On the other hand, a counter proposal of the Grand Council in favour of the protection of animals with due satisfaction to the demands of science was adopted by 35,191 votes to 19,551.

IT is announced in *Science* that Miss Helen Culver has signed papers giving 1,000,000 dollars to the University of Chicago, to be used for the biological departments. This gift carries with it 1,000,000 dollars conditionally pledged by Mr. John D. Rockfeller on November 2. It is probable that a school of medicine will be established.

THE death has just occurred of Dr. George H. Kidd, distinguished for his researches and discoveries in surgery. We have also to record the death of Prof. A. von Brunn, Professor of Anatomy in Rostock University, and of Dr. Sickenberger, Professor of Botany and Chemistry in the Medical School at Cairo.

A MONUMENT to Dr. John Rae, the Arctic explorer, was unveiled on Monday, in St. Magnus's Cathedral, Kirkwall. The base of the monument is of Aberdeen granite, the pedestal of Peterhead granite, and the figure of Portland stone. The sculptor is Mr. Joseph Whitehead. On the pedestal is an inscription setting forth the dates of Dr. Rae's different geographical expeditions.

DR. W. HUGGINS, F.R.S., has been elected a corresponding member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and also of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

THE twenty-third annual dinner of the Old Students of the Royal School of Mines will take place on Friday, January 24. The chair will be taken by Mr. A. G. Charleton, and a number of well known men of science are expected to be present.

THE annual meeting of the Association for the Improvement of Geometrical Teaching will be held at University College, Gower Street, on Saturday, January 11. The morning meeting (at 11) will be devoted to the ordinary business of the Association. At the afternoon meeting (at 2), Dr. Larmor will read a paper on "Geometrical Methods," and visitors interested in the subject will be cordially welcomed.

WE learn through *Science* that the Astronomischen Gesellschaft has decided, because of the expense connected therewith, no longer to maintain a library. The announcement is made that the Society does not desire to receive any publications in the future, and that, with the completion of the thirtieth year of the *Vierteljahresschrift*, no exchange with other scientific bodies will be continued. Our contemporary also publishes the news that the Astronomical Observatory of the University of Berlin will probably be removed to Dahlem, to which suburb it is proposed to remove the Botanical Garden.

AN ingenious system of purifying atmosphere and regulating temperature is in operation at Chicago, for the switchboard room of the Telephone Company; where dust formerly interfered seriously with the connections on the switchboard. The air for the room is forced through a chamber, where it is thoroughly sprayed; then passed through rapidly rotating spiral coils, which strip it of superfluous moisture, and afterwards through a chamber kept at nearly uniform temperature by the use of ice or of heating apparatus, as may be required. Access to the switchboard room is through an ante-chamber; and the temperature of the room itself shows a variation of not more than two degrees in a month.

UPON application by the East Suffolk County Council, the Home Secretary has made the following order: The taking or destroying of wild birds' eggs is prohibited in the years 1896, 1897, and 1898, in the following places within the administrative county of East Suffolk—namely, the sea coast, beach, foreshore, sandhills, saltings, or salt marshes, situate between the sea or estuaries and the land side of the sea or estuarial wall, embankment, ditch, fence, or other artificial or natural boundary separating the same from the cultivated land, from the north side of the river Blyth to Landguard Point (excluding the estuary of the Alde above the ferry at Slaughden Quay, Aldeburgh).

THE Duke of Devonshire has not had to wait long for the further information which he expressed a desire to have, when the deputation waited on him on November 28 to support the appointment of a Statutory Commission for the establishment of a teaching University for London. It will be remembered that the Duke, in the course of the interview, expressed a desire for information with reference to the attitude of the graduates towards the scheme contained in the Report of Lord Cowper's Commission, and upon other points. A long memorial, signed by sixty representatives of colleges, medical schools, and other institutions, has now been forwarded to the Duke of Devonshire, as President of the Council. The memorial deals seriatim with the attitude of the graduates, the amendments proposed in the interest of external students, the suggested procedure by way of charter, and the rights of veto under the existing charter. It should assist the Duke to form an opinion as to the unreasonable and unconstitutional nature of the opposition to the scheme.

MR. LEON CLERC, Secretary of the Chambre de Commerce Française de Londres, writes as follows:—"The town of Dôle (Jura), the birthplace of Pasteur, has decided to erect a monument to that great man. A Committee, at the head of which is M. Félix Faure, President of the Republic, and many of the present Cabinet, Senators, and Deputies, has been formed, and a list of subscriptions opened throughout the civilised world. The French Chamber of Commerce in London has been requested to take the necessary steps to bring this subscription to the notice of the British public. The work of Pasteur has been fully recognised in England, where his admirers are very numerous, and many will cherish his memory to the end of their days. We feel certain that, in this universal manifestation of gratefulness towards a benefactor of mankind, Englishmen will respond liberally. Our President, M. Marius Duché, Monument House, E.C., in conjunction with the whole of our Committee, will be pleased to receive all donations, which will be acknowledged in the Press; and should any representative men desire to join our Committee, we shall be pleased to accept their aid."

DURING this month the first number of *The Journal of Experimental Medicine*, a periodical devoted to original investigations in physiology, pathology, bacteriology, pharmacology, physiological chemistry, hygiene and medicine, will be published by Messrs. D. Appleton and Co., New York. The journal will be devoted exclusively to the publication of original work in the experimental medical sciences, with special references to work done in America. It will doubtless stimulate scientific investigation, and should extend the influence of scientific medicine. The practitioner who wishes to keep abreast of the times will appreciate the value of such a publication. That the journal will be of high character, and truly representative of scientific medicine in America, is assured by the character of those whose co-operation has been secured. Dr. William H. Welch, Professor of Pathology in the Johns Hopkins University, is to be the editor of the new journal, and with him will co-operate a board of twelve associate editors, all of whom are eminent workers in scientific medicine. The journal will appear in, at least, four numbers during the year, and oftener when necessary.

ANOTHER periodical, the first number of which will appear in America this month, is entitled *Terrestrial Magnetism*, an international quarterly journal to be published under the auspices of the Ryerson Physical Laboratory, University of Chicago, and edited by Dr. L. A. Bauer, with the co-operation of numerous eminent workers in terrestrial physics in many parts of the world. The journal will be devoted exclusively to terrestrial magnetism, and its allied subjects, such as earth currents, auroras, atmospheric electricity, &c. The magnetic needle has become such a promising instrument of research, not only in terrestrial but also in cosmical physics, that the journal which is to be devoted to phenomena connected with it will appeal to a large class of investigators. To quote from the circular heralding the new publication: "No other mechanical means is so surely and so completely recording the physical history of terrestrial and cosmical changes as the self-registering magnetographs of our magnetic observatories, whereby the fitful tremors of the delicately suspended magnetic needle are being indelibly fixed on the sensitised sheet. On that paper, as Maxwell eloquently expressed it, the never resting heart of the earth is now tracing in telegraphic symbols, which will one day be interpreted, a record of its pulsations and its flutterings, as well as of that slow but mighty working [the secular variation] which warns us that we must not suppose that the inner history of our planet is ended."

THE *British Medical Journal* publishes the following list of prizes awarded by the Paris Académie de Médecine. The Barbier prize of £80, offered every year for the discovery of a remedy for an incurable disease, such as hydrophobia, cancer, epilepsy, cholera, &c., was not awarded to any of the ten competitors, but an "encouragement" of £20 was granted to M. E. Legrain for his work on the sero-therapeutic treatment of typhoid, and smaller sums were awarded to five others. The Henri Buignet prize of £60, for the best work on the application of physics or chemistry to medicine, was awarded to Dr. Chabrié for his memoir on the "Chemical Transformation of the Fundamental Substance of Cartilage during Ossification." The Adrien Buisson triennial prize of £420, offered for the discovery of a remedy for a disease hitherto looked upon as incurable, was divided among the following: £240 to Dr. Jarre for his work on the "Cure of Tic Douloureux of the Face by a New Surgical Method"; £80 to Dr. Chervin for his memoir on "Stammering and other Defects of Pronunciation"; £40 to MM. Wurtz and Marcano for their essay on "Leprosy: its Prophylaxis and Treatment"; £20 to Dr. Galliard for his work on "Pneumo-thorax"; £20 to Dr. Christiani, of Geneva, for his researches on the "Thryoid Body"; and £20 to Dr. Calvin, of the Medical Department of the French Army, for his work on "Chronic Paludism." The Chevillon prize of £60, for the best work on the treatment of cancer, was awarded to Dr. Répin for his work entitled "Contribution to the Study of a New Method of Treatment of the Malignant Inoperable Tumours: Toxitherapy." The Dauvel prize of £40 for the best work on myxœdema was divided between Dr. Combe, of Lausanne, and the Drs. Cristiani (M. and Madame), of Geneva. The Desportes prize of £52 for the best work on practical therapeutics was divided between Dr. Thibierge ("Therapeusis of Diseases of the Skin") and Prof. Delorme ("Disappearance of Neuritic Disorders, &c., by Localised and Forcible Compression"). The Huguier prize of £120 (triennial) for the best work on diseases of women, especially their surgical treatment, was awarded to Drs. S. Bonnet and P. Petit for their "Practical Treatise on Gynæcology. The Laborde prize of £200 was divided, Drs. Gouguenheim and Glover being awarded £100 for their "Atlas of Laryngology and Rhinology"; Dr. Chipault £60 for his "Operative Surgery of the Nervous System"; Prof. Reverdin, of Geneva, £20 for his essay on "Surgical Antisepsis and Asepsis," and Dr. Delbet £20 for his "Surgical Anatomy of the Bladder." A prize of £40 (Prix Adolphe Monbinne) was awarded to Dr. L. Petit for his book on "The Consumptive in the principal Countries of Europe." The Perron prize (£152) was divided among six candidates, Dr. Sabouraud getting the lion's share (£72) for his work on "Human Trichophytoses."

MR. DINSHAH A. TALEYARKHAN, who was President of the Tropical Section of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, Budapest, has sent us, from Baroda, two short notes referring to the discovery of the anti-toxin of snake-poison. The first of these notes was published in January 1890; but as we find no mention of a publisher or society upon it, we conclude it was issued privately, though it appears to have been brought before the medical faculty at Baroda. In the course of his paper, the author suggested that "the blood of a weasel must itself be an antidote to snake-poison," and remarked: "An alternative process may also be tried in first inoculating animal-blood with the virus of a serpent, and then preparing an extract for inoculation into the blood of a human being bit by a serpent." No experiments are described by Mr. Taleyarkhan, the object of the notes he has sent us being to call attention to his suggestions, made five years ago, and to compare them with the actions taken by Prof. Fraser.

THE question of the destruction of undersized fish and its prevention was by no means exhausted by the evidence laid before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, which was appointed to consider the subject in 1893. The evidence supplied to that Committee by the Marine Biological Association proved that the plaice of the English Channel belong to a smaller race, and reached maturity at a smaller size than those of the North Sea. Mr. J. T. Cunningham, one of the naturalists of the Association, has during the last year paid special attention to the further investigation of this subject in the North Sea, and has proved that the limits determined at Grimsby do not apply to the whole of that region. On the one hand, his evidence does not support the contention of the Germans that the plaice on their coast are a smaller race than those on the English side, but on the other hand he has found that the plaice landed at Lowestoft from the Dutch coast south of Texel are no larger than those of the English Channel, the extreme length of immature females being fourteen inches in the latter case, as against eighteen inches in the case of fish generally obtained in the North Sea. The difficulty of devising beneficial regulations to be applied to the fishing industry, while such important facts were still unknown, is sufficiently obvious.

RECENT attempts to improve the existing methods for the isolation of argon from the atmosphere have led to a closer examination of reactions in which nitrogen is directly absorbed by metals. The number of these known to be capable of readily combining with nitrogen at a red heat now includes magnesium, lithium, barium, aluminium, zinc, iron, and copper. Magnesium nitride, the properties of which were first pointed out by Brigled and Geuther, and which played an important part in the discovery of argon, is now well known, but our knowledge of other metallic nitrides is still incomplete. Metallic barium, which is readily prepared by the action of sodium at a moderately high temperature upon the double fluoride of barium and sodium, has just been shown by M. Limb (*Comptes rendus*, December 9), to absorb nitrogen energetically, and its use as a cheap means of preparing argon from air is suggested. Other nitrides have been prepared by a new method by MM. Rossel and Frank (*ibid.*). Calcium carbide, well powdered and mixed with finely-divided magnesium (aluminium, zinc, iron or copper), on heating over a Bunsen burner, with free access of air, gives calcium oxide, together with a nearly quantitative yield of the corresponding nitride. But the most remarkable results have been given by lithium. This metal was recently shown by M. Guntz to absorb nitrogen with incandescence at temperatures below a red heat. It has now been shown by M. Deslandres (*ibid.*), and M. Guntz (*Comptes rendus*, December 16), that this absorption takes place slowly in the cold. The latter exposed about ten grams of lithium over sticks of caustic soda to a slow current of air; the product after four months consisted of seventy-six parts of nitride, twenty parts of hydroxide, and only four parts of metallic lithium. M. Deslandres proved the same fact under somewhat different conditions by allowing a confined volume of nitrogen to act on metallic lithium. The absorption was slow, but was so complete that the characteristic bands of the nitrogen spectrum entirely disappeared. M. Deslandres compares the reaction to the slow absorption of oxygen by phosphorus, and points out that as a reaction of nitrogen this is unique.

AN interesting contribution, by M. Osmond, to the existing knowledge on the molecular structure of hardened steel appears in the *Bulletin de la Société d'Encouragement* for November. He states that in highly carburised steels, containing more than 1·3 per cent. of carbon, quenched at temperatures above 1000°, there are two constituents, A and B, which differ widely in their properties. The constituent A is the ordinary, hard, strongly magnetic substance of which hardened steel containing 1 per cent. of carbon is almost exclusively composed. Its hardness is greater than that of orthoclase. B, on the other hand, is only about as hard as fluorspar, and, as far as can be judged by a study of its properties while mixed with A, is non-magnetic. M. Osmond, however, has been hitherto unable to prepare B free from A, although by quenching steel containing 1·6 per cent. of carbon at a temperature of from 1000° to 1100° in ice-cold water, he has obtained a mixture of A and B in about equal proportions. This mixture is comparatively very feebly magnetic. The constituents both contain carbon, and exist side by side in separate polyhedra. The author concludes that B is the allotropic form of iron (denoted γ), which is especially stable above 860°, and is present to the exclusion of the other forms of iron in steels containing 25 per cent. of nickel, or 12 to 13 per cent. of manganese, these steels being non-magnetic. The hard constituent A would then be the allotropic form β. The research will be hailed by the allotropists as affording most important evidence in favour of their theory.

A PAPER on the temperature variation of the thermal conductivities of marble and slate is contributed to the *American Journal of Science* by B. O. Peirce and R. W. Willson. The net result of their investigation is that such a temperature variation does not exist; in other words, that marble and slate conduct heat equally well at all temperatures. This result is of some importance to the physics of the earth's crust, and the manner in which it was arrived at displays some ingenuity. Two faces of a slab of marble or slate were kept at different temperatures, and the fall of temperature between one surface and the other was determined by means of thermopiles. Now it is notoriously difficult to determine the temperature accurately at a certain point, and borings lead to errors in estimated depth. So the expedient was adopted of slicing the slab into a series of layers pressed together, between every two of which a thermocouple was introduced. The interstices were only a few tenths of a millimetre, and experiments with different intervals proved that the error in the temperatures observed did not exceed one or two degrees Centigrade. On plotting the temperatures and distances, the temperature was found to have fallen uniformly throughout the slab. If the conductivity had been higher at higher temperatures, the fall on the hot side would have been more decided. The temperatures ranged from 350° C. to zero.

ATTENTION may be drawn to a translation, in handy form, of Prof. Hering's well-known addresses on "Memory as a General Function of Organised Matter," and on "The Specific Energies of the Nervous System." The little volume is issued by the Open Court Publishing Company of Chicago, as part of the Religion of Science Library, at a price of 15 cents.

A CONCISE account of the work of Priestley, Scheele, Cavendish, and Lavoïsier, in connection with "The Discovery of Oxygen, and its Immediate Results," which appeared recently in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, has been reprinted and published in the form of a pamphlet, obtainable at the office of our contemporary.

A "MUSEUM REPORT," containing a descriptive list of the donations to the Museum and Herbarium of the Pharmaceutical Society during 1893–94, has been prepared by Mr. E. M. Holmes, Curator of the Museum, and published by the Society. The catalogue contains interesting notes concerning the more important donations, and the complete list of donations to the Herbarium, in which the plants and plant products are arranged in alphabetical order, should prove of practical value.

THREE new volumes have lately appeared in the comprehensive Aide-Mémoire series published jointly by MM. Gauthier-Villars and G. Masson, Paris. One is "Applications Scientifiques de la Photographie," by M. G. H. Niewenglowski. We have long expected the publication of a book on this subject, but the one now before us is satisfactory. No account is given of the remarkable results obtained in astronomical photography, and the photography of solar and stellar spectra is only mentioned in a few words. In fact, the author has not treated his subject in the broad scientific manner it deserves, and there is yet room for some one to write a really good treatise on it. The volume by M. X. Rocques entitled "Analyse des Alcools et des Eaux-de-vie," just published in the same series, should prove of service to analytical chemists; while the third of those lately received—"La Topographie," by Lieut.-Colonel P. Moëssard, is an excellent manual on maps and their construction, containing concise descriptions of triangulation, levelling, and cartography.

THE last number of the *Bollettino* of the Italian Seismological Society contains an interesting paper by Dr. G. Agamennone, on the earthquake of Paramythia (Epirus) during the night of May 13–14, 1895. The official accounts state that 269 houses were destroyed, and 262 more were rendered uninhabitable; that seventy persons were killed and fifty wounded; but Dr. Agamennone believes that these figures refer only to the district of Paramythia. The area including all the villages where houses were damaged is elliptical in form and contains about 400 sq. km., the longer axis being directed N.N.E. and S.S.W. The centre of this area lies near the villages of Dragani and Carvounari, where the intensity of the shock was between ix. and x. of the Rossi-Forel scale. In this district, the ground was fissured in several places. The shock was felt, though slightly, at Zante, which is 180 km. from the epicentre; and the pulsations were registered by several of the Italian seismographs, and also by the horizontal pendulum at Nicolaiew, about 1250 km. from Paramythia.

THE additions to the Zoological Society's Gardens during the past fortnight include a Burchell's Zebra (*Equus burchelli*, ♀) from South Africa, presented by the Hon. W. Rothschild; a Common Badger (*Meles taxus*), British, presented by Mr. Thomas B. Place; a Rough Fox (*Canis rudis*) from Demerara, presented by Captain J. Ernst; a Blue and Yellow Macaw (*Ara ararauna*) from Brazil, presented by Mrs. Alec. Tweedie; two Hoary Snakes (*Coronella cana*), two Puff Adders (*Vipera arietans*) from South Africa, presented by Mr. J. E. Matcham; an Anamolous Snake (*Coronella anamola*) from Brazil, presented by Mr. Frank Summers; a Nilotic Monitor (*Varanus niloticus*) from North Africa, deposited; two Ornamental Lorikeets (*Trichoglossus ornatus*) from Moluccas, two Forsten's Lorikeets (*Trichoglossus forsteni*) from Sumbawa, purchased; a Cactus Conure (*Conurus cactorum*) from Brazil, received in exchange; a Southern River-Hog (*Potamochærus africanus*) from East Africa, presented by Mr. Henry M. C. Festing; a Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaëtus*) from Scotland, presented by Mr. Osgood H. Mackenzie; a White-crowned Mangabey (*Cercocebus æthiops*, ♂), a Green Monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*, ♂) from West Africa, deposited; two Red-sided Tits (*Parus varius*) from Japan, purchased.